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Report

Montana Fish  
and  
Game Commission



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1909-1910

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

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Game and Fish Warden

MONTANA

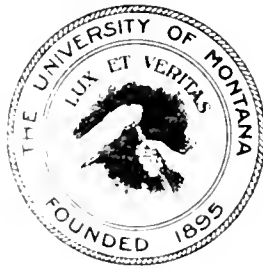


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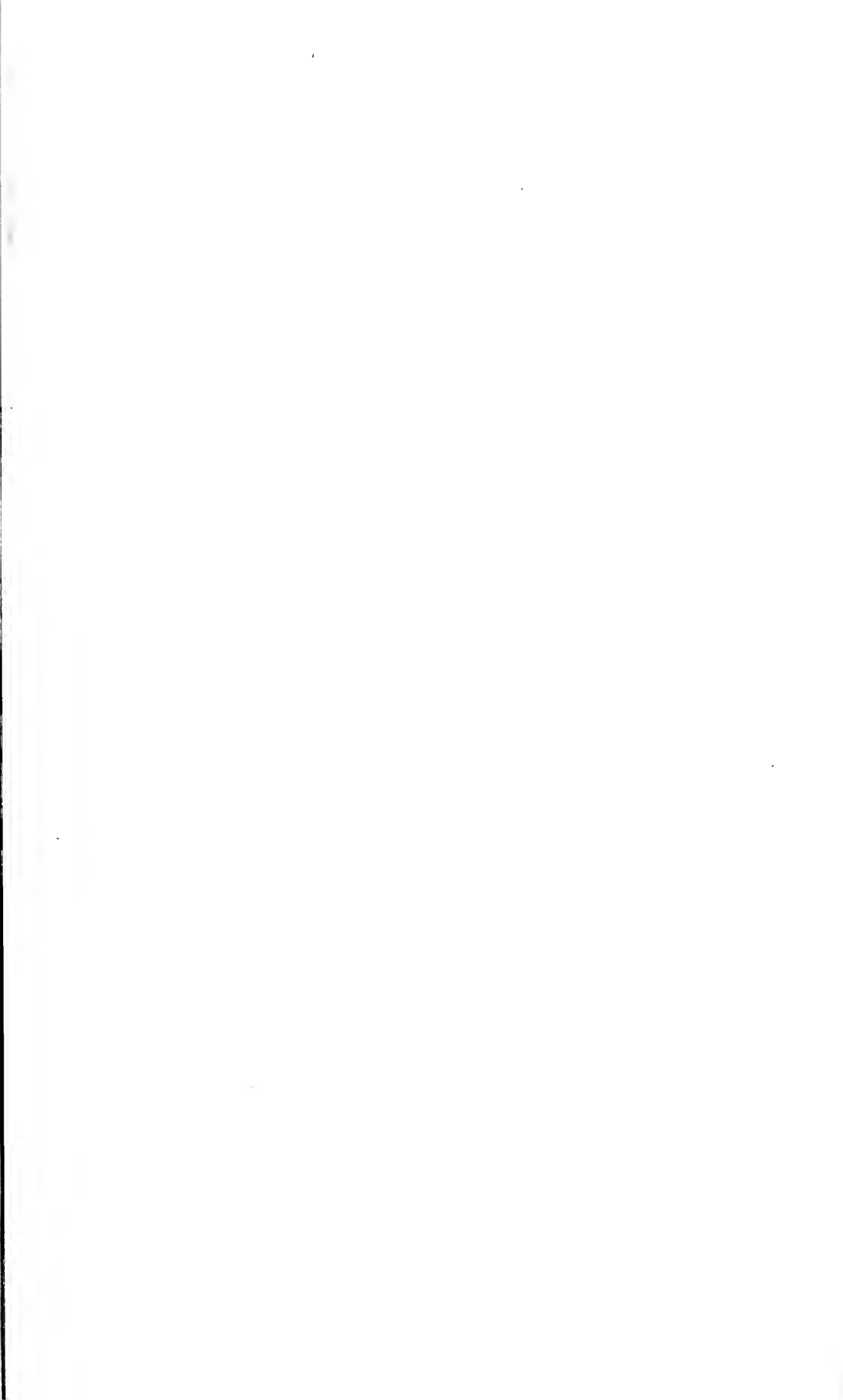
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# BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

## STATE

# Game and Fish Warden

OF THE

## STATE OF MONTANA

1909-1910.

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HENRY AVARE, Warden.



"INDEPENDENT PUBLISHING COMPANY, HELENA, MONTANA."

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**STATE OF MONTANA,  
DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND FISH.**

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Henry Avare .....	State Game and Fish Warden Helena
S. F. Ralston .....	Deputy State Game and Fish Warden District No. 1, Kalispell
H. D. Vance .....	Deputy State Game and Fish Warden District No. 2, Ovando
Jas. R. Froman .....	Deputy State Game and Fish Warden District No. 3, Missoula
J. E. Clifford .....	Deputy State Game and Fish Warden District No. 4, Anaconda
Sherman Cushman .....	Deputy State Game and Fish Warden District No. 5, Great Falls
Henry L. Sherlock .....	Deputy State Game and Fish Warden District No. 6, Boulder
Henry Ferguson .....	Deputy State Game and Fish Warden District No. 7, Bozeman
Thos. A. Berkin .....	Deputy State Game and Fish Warden District No. 8, Lewistown
P. W. Nelson .....	Deputy State Game and Fish Warden District No. 9, Livingston
T. J. Thompson .....	Deputy State Game and Fish Warden District No. 10, Forsyth
Harry Cosner .....	Deputy State Game and Fish Warden District No. 11, Malta
A. R. Boyer .....	Deputy State Game and Fish Warden District No. 12, Billings
W. W. McCormick .....	Deputy State Game and Fish Warden District No. 13, Missoula
D. H. Morgan .....	Deputy State Game and Fish Warden District No. 14, Helena
Wm. J. Dorrington .....	Deputy State Game and Fish Warden District No. 15, Chouteau

**STATE FISH COMMISSION.**

E. P. Mathewson, Chairman .....	Anaconda
Geo. E. Doll, Secretary .....	Pleasant Valley
Henry Avare, State Game and Fish Warden, ex-officio member...	Helena
C. F. Healea, Superintendent State Fish Hatchery .....	Anaconda



DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND FISH.

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Helena, Montana, December 1, 1910.

To His Excellency,  
Edwin L. Norris,  
Governor of the State of Montana,  
Helena.

Dear Sir:—

I have the honor to submit herewith my biennial report for the years 1909 and 1910.

Respectfully,  
HENRY AVARE,  
State Game and Fish Warden.

## Biennial Report.

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The last report of this department was compiled by Hon. W. F. Scott, State Game and Fish Warden, for the years 1905-6. In 1907-8 there was no report published.

In January, 1909, I was appointed as the head of this department and it is upon the conditions of the game of Montana and the laws governing the same during the years 1909-10 that this report will touch.

There has been a healthy sentiment growing among the citizens of the state favoring the protection of game and the enforcement of the game laws. In a few isolated communities, the old rule of ruthless slaughter of deer and elk prevailed a few years ago but this sentiment has undergone a marked change by reason of local opinion of settlers publicly expressed or has been stifled by one or more successful prosecutions of flagrant violators.

No state in the union affords the hunter the diversity of game that Montana does and no state has a more liberal code of game laws, both for local and non-resident hunters. To the fisherman there are no restrictions except that he must be provided with a license of the proper class—resident citizen, non-resident citizen, or alien.

### DEPUTIES.

In the selection of deputies it has been my aim to select good, conscientious men, who would perform their duty without fear or favor and play no favorites. Of these there are fifteen to cover the twenty-eight counties of the state or approximately two counties to a deputy, and Montana counties, even the smallest, are larger than some of the eastern states so that it may be readily understood that it is impossible for any deputy to always be in the right place at the right time to make arrests for violations. However, the number of convictions and amount of fines collected is largely in excess for 1909-10, over that of any two previous years in the history of the department. There has been no change in the personnel of the deputies since my first appointments with the exception of District No. 1, where Mr. L. J. Lownds

resigned on account of removal from the state and was succeeded by Mr. S. F. Ralston of Kalispell.

#### AUTHORITY TO APPOINT SPECIAL DEPUTIES AT CERTAIN SEASONS.

I would urgently recommend the enactment of a law authorizing the State Game and Fish Warden to appoint special salaried deputies in certain communities for a limited period during the year, or better still, authorize the expenditure of a certain amount of money for the payment of special deputies in selected communities within the discretion of the warden. This department is yearly in receipt of hundreds of communications relating to violations of the game laws, by either residents of the various communities or strangers. It has been my earnest policy to investigate every report of violations received but in the majority of instances the guilty parties have not been brought to justice on account of the reluctance of the writer to testify against a neighbor, or because of the unknown identity of the violator. Similar reports come from the same community every year just before the opening of the hunting season.

While there are thousands of earnest sportsmen among the residents of Montana, few of them are in a position to be actuated in the prosecution of violators by the love of sport alone. They cannot afford to neglect their work or business to procure sufficient evidence for conviction, while on the other hand, were it possible for this department in certain instances to expend a small amount as a compensation or reward for conviction, the number of convictions and fines thus secured would much more than reimburse the fish and game fund for the expenditure.

#### TRAVELING EXPENSES OF DEPUTIES.

Until the middle of October last, the several railways in Montana provided the members of the department with free transportation. This concession was granted, without the possibility of favors being shown in return and operated as an immeasurable assistance to the deputies in covering the territories of their respective districts. As the amount allowed by law for traveling expenses of the deputies is limited to a sum inadequate to pay railroad fare and do any considerable field work, the department is crippled under the present system and will be unable to carry on the work effectively

as heretofore without an increase in the amount of deputies' traveling expense accounts.

ALL WOMEN AND BOYS UNDER FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE SHOULD BE EXEMPT FROM THE PROVISIONS OF THE LICENSE LAW.

Under the present hunting and fishing license law, as enacted by the Eleventh Assembly, every one, men, women and children, are obliged to be in possession of a hunting and fishing license if desiring to hunt or fish. As our criminal statutes forbid any child under the age of fourteen carrying firearms unless accompanied by parent or guardian, I believe that boys under this age should be exempt from license both for hunting and fishing and that all women should be exempted from the provisions of the license law, and would respectfully recommend an amendment to this effect.

ALL MALE HUNTERS TO HAVE LICENSE.

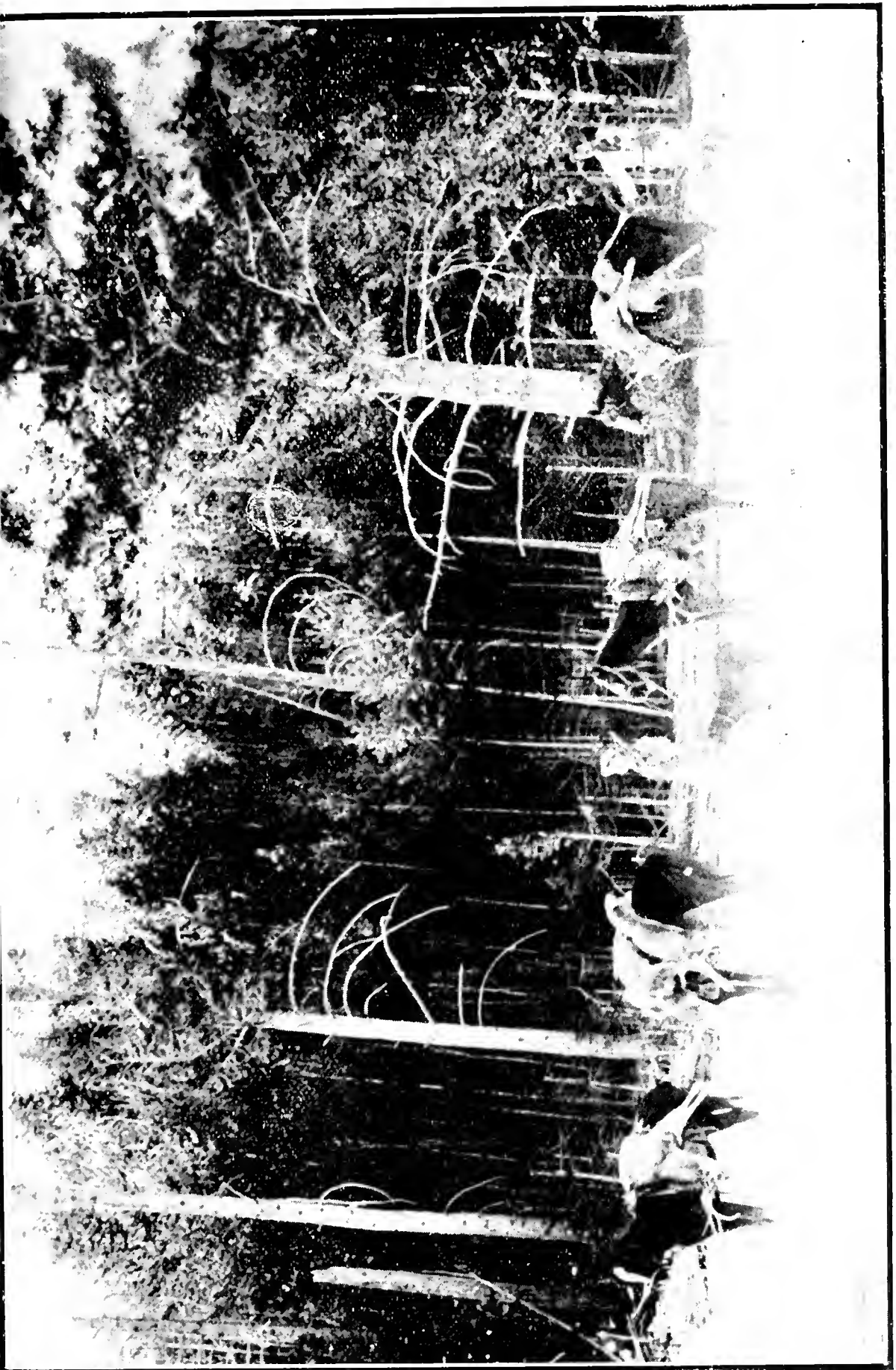
I would also recommend that any person who goes hunting in Montana should be compelled to first be in possession of a license which would consequently do away with the excuse so often given to a game warden after a long chase of a suspected hunter that he was not hunting protected game—"was out after rabbits," or bear, for instance. Instances are numerous especially among the foreign element where the hunter goes out to kill whatever game he may find, and takes his chances on having to show his license. If accosted by a game warden before he has killed any protected game, then the old excuse of rabbit hunting is offered.

TO CHANGE DATE OF EXPIRATION OF LICENSE.

Under the present law all licenses expire December 31st. Every other year, when the legislature is in session, it is impossible to issue new licenses until after adjournment and then it usually takes a month longer to have the supply printed. Thus leaving three months of the fishing season when no licenses are available for would-be purchasers. On this account I would recommend that the law be amended to make all licenses expire March 31st of each year, instead of December 31st.

RESTRICTIONS FOR TRAPPERS.

Many of the older states have stringent laws upon trapping and few, if any, of them offer the attractions to the trapper



BACK TO CAMP.





that are presented in Montana, where at present there are no restrictions except upon beaver and certain sections abound in bear, martin, lynx, the highest priced fur at present, otter and other fur bearing animals as well as the mountain lions, wolves and coyotes upon which bounties are paid by the state. I do not favor placing a price upon a trapper's permit for resident trappers of the state, but do believe that non-resident trappers should pay for the privilege of taking our fur bearing animals and that all trappers should have a free or purchased permit granted by this department upon proper application and that such permit should confine them to certain territory selected by themselves so that the trapping field may be visited at any time by game wardens and the traps inspected to ascertain if protected game is used as bait. Then the shipment of furs should be subject to inspection to prevent the shipment of furs taken illegally, as beaver for instance. The practice of shipping a few contraband beaver skins in a bale of non-protected furs has been a custom among some trappers during the past few years.

#### BEAVER.

I believe the present law upon beaver is generally satisfactory. While it affords protection to these animals, it does away with the obnoxious red tape necessary in securing a permit to destroy beaver that are actually damaging the trees, ditches or meadows of a bona fide owner and taxpayer upon land.

#### GROUSE.

There has been some criticism upon the present "one month" limit upon grouse, prairie chicken, etc., during the month of October. The claim is made that the young birds are too old at that season to be as palatable as they would be earlier. Upon due consideration and after watching the effect of the present law, I believe it well to let the same stand as it is for at least two more years. It must be remembered that when this law was passed, there was a dearth of grouse and prairie chicken in Montana. A bill was introduced in the Assembly protecting them at all seasons and the present law was a compromise offered by residents of the northern part of the state. In October the grouse are on the high mountain ridges and the other members of the pheasant family may not be as palatable as in September so there is

not the same ardor in and incentive for shooting them, consequently the present law operates in a sense to protect them. While these birds have increased somewhat during the past two years, especially during the long dry season of 1910, they are not by any means as numerous as they formerly were and should be in Montana.

There is, however, one phase of the present law affecting grouse and like game that should be modified and that is the severe penalty attached to violations. At present a violation of this section of the game laws constitutes the commission of a quasi felony as the penalty is not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$1,000.00 fine or imprisonment for not less than ninety days nor more than twelve months, thus removing the jurisdiction to try these cases from Justices of the Peace and vesting the jurisdiction solely in the District Courts. I believe in modifying the penalty to such an extent that offenses under this provision will constitute misdemeanors and thereby vest final jurisdiction in the Justice Courts.

As the license law now stands, anyone who has resided in Montana six months and holds papers of declaration of citizenship is entitled to resident citizen hunting and fishing licenses. The provision touching upon first papers has been largely abused by many foreign laborers who repair to the nearest Clerk of the District Court and take out the first papers for a nominal fee and are thus entitled under the present law to all the hunting and fishing rights of a native born resident citizen. In a large majority of the cases it is utterly impossible under the present stringent Federal Statutes for these declarants to complete their citizenship by receiving final papers. I would therefore recommend that if aliens are compelled to procure a license separate from the resident citizen's class that full citizenship be made one of the requirements of a resident citizen's license, except in instances where the applicant has purchased real estate in Montana or has made filing upon land by virtue of his first papers. In Utah the alien license for hunting and fishing is fixed at the sum of \$100.00.

The sale of alien hunting and fishing licenses during the two years that the law has been in vogue, has not rendered the income to the Department that it should have done. Very few hunting licenses have been sold to this class. Some revenue

has been derived from the sale of alien fishing licenses but this has been mostly from the Japanese railroad laborers. Large numbers of these foreign laborers are possessed of firearms. Shot-guns and pistols are the favorite weapons of these classes. Several of the deputies in this department have narrowly averted shooting scrapes when making arrests of foreign violators. I believe that the Montana codes should prohibit all aliens from being in possession of firearms, except when they are possessed of hunting licenses for so doing. There should be a severe penalty attached to a violation of this proposed provision which would operate as a preventative of many fatal shooting scrapes among themselves as well as protect the game of the state.



Bull Elk of the West, Gallatin Basin.

### ELK.

The pride of our game animals is the elk. For a fleeting glance at the tossing antlers and the sound of the whistle of a frightened bull elk, many lovers of nature and her animals would travel across a continent. In Montana, hundreds of these kingly animals are killed by the sportsmen every year,

but under the wise provisions of our game laws, limiting the number to one per year for each hunter, the elk are increasing. During a severe winter many times the number of these animals fall victims to starvation and predatory animals, than do to the bullets of hunters during the open season. While elk are scattered in many herds throughout the state, by far the largest numbers are in the Yellowstone National Park during the summer and come out upon their winter ranges on the approach of storms and cold weather. On account of the encroachment of cattle and sheep in the vicinity of the Park line and the winter ranges of the elk, many of these animals perish each year of starvation, the loss being principally old animals and calves. The same conditions exist in Wyoming. Two years ago the legislature of our sister state upon the south appropriated a sum of money for the purchase of hay to feed the elk in severe winter weather. This plan I am advised by the officers of the Game Warden's Department of Wyoming, has been a success and resulted in saving many hundreds of elk. I would respectfully request consideration by the Montana legislators of the Wyoming plan with a view to making an appropriation for that purpose in Montana.

#### DEER.

Large numbers of deer have fallen beneath the bullets of hunters during the seasons of 1909 and 1910. At present the limit per person annually is three. This is a larger number than is allowed in any other state and I believe the best interests of the game require that the number be reduced to two per person annually, and those two to be of the horned variety. In many states only horned animals may be killed. Here we have no such restrictions and frequently I have had the unpleasant experience of viewing the remains of a thirty pound fawn recently before slain by a hunter. I therefore favor an amendment to our present laws, reducing the limit of deer per person annually from three to two animals, with the above restrictions as to age and sex.

#### ROCKY MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

Of sport requiring patience and endurance, the pursuit of Rocky Mountain sheep or "big horns" furnishes the hunter the keenest pleasure. Of those carrying the largest horns of this scarce species of the game animals, Montana has within



HUNTERS' CAMP.





Packing a Bighorn.

her boundaries by far the largest number. Every year hunters come from eastern points and some from Europe to hunt the "big horn." I recall several instances of eastern hunters, who have hunted sheep in Montana for the past six or seven years. Under the present law, the number of these animals is not decreasing. The largest loss in sheep is attributable to the ferocity of mountain lions.

#### ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOATS.

Goat hunting is another form of sport that attracts many non-resident hunters. These animals exist in considerable numbers in certain mountainous sections of our state and while not particularly hard to bag, when once their haunts are reached, yet on account of the inaccessibility of their native feeding grounds, not many are killed each year, so that they are slowly increasing in numbers under the protection now afforded them by our laws.

## ANTELOPE.

The graceful antelope of the prairie countries largely outnumber any variety of game animal that is protected at all seasons in Montana. On account of the recent influx of settlers to the prairies of Montana, the area of feeding ground of these beautiful creatures has been largely curtailed. Some complaint has been received from settlers upon dry farming lands of damages done by antelope to winter wheat crops. Upon investigation of these reports it has invariably been found that the reported damage was but nominal. The real motive of such reports being based upon a desire to secure permission to hunt these animals with immunity from prosecution.



Cow Moose, Swimming.

## MOOSE.

Certain localities in Montana were at one time favorite haunts of moose. When the Game Warden's department was created ten years ago, these animals were practically extinct in the state. Today, after ten years of careful protection, there are probably three hundred moose in Montana in a few sections. The largest herd is on the upper waters of Ross Fork of Rock Creek in Granite County, where there are more than forty head. This department and the people



of Montana owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. M. E. Kent, a prospector in that section, who has jealously guarded this herd for the past sixteen years, when the bunch numbered but four.

Last year three defendants on Boulder River above Big Timber were convicted of killing a moose and paid heavy fines. Then in October, 1910, two residents were convicted and fined for the same offense, on the Upper Madison River. In Maine, where moose hunting is the favorite sport, the State Game Warden reports an increase for the past twenty years. I believe that with the rigid protection now afforded these animals in Montana, an open season may be declared at some distant date without endangering the species in this state.

#### CURLEWS AND SNIPES NOT PROTECTED.

There are two varieties of game birds not protected by our laws and yet they are found in Montana in considerable numbers. They are the curlew and snipe. Curlews and snipes are found in nearly all parts of the state. Neither of the two are mentioned in the sections of our statutes referring to game. I believe it is through an oversight of the original framers of the law and would respectfully suggest that the law be amended to procure protection for both, and also suggest giving the scarce swan perpetual protection, and including curlews and snipes in the same season as wild ducks and geese from September 1st to January 1st.

#### DUCKS.

There is a protest from some hunters against maintaining a limit on the number of ducks to be killed in a day. To this I would answer that while many of the ducks found in Montana are migratory and not protected to the same extent south and west of us, yet there is a movement on foot among the game wardens of these states to procure legislation fixing a bag limit on these aquatic fowl and to remove the limit in Montana at this time would operate to prevent similar protection in these wide open states. I believe that before long there will be a statute similar to the Montana law in most of the states. Otherwise there is danger of the species becoming practically extinct. Many hunters in the middle states remember the flight of wild pigeons which occurred

annually by the millions. Today it is claimed there is not a single specimen of the wild pigeon excepting three or four in captivity.

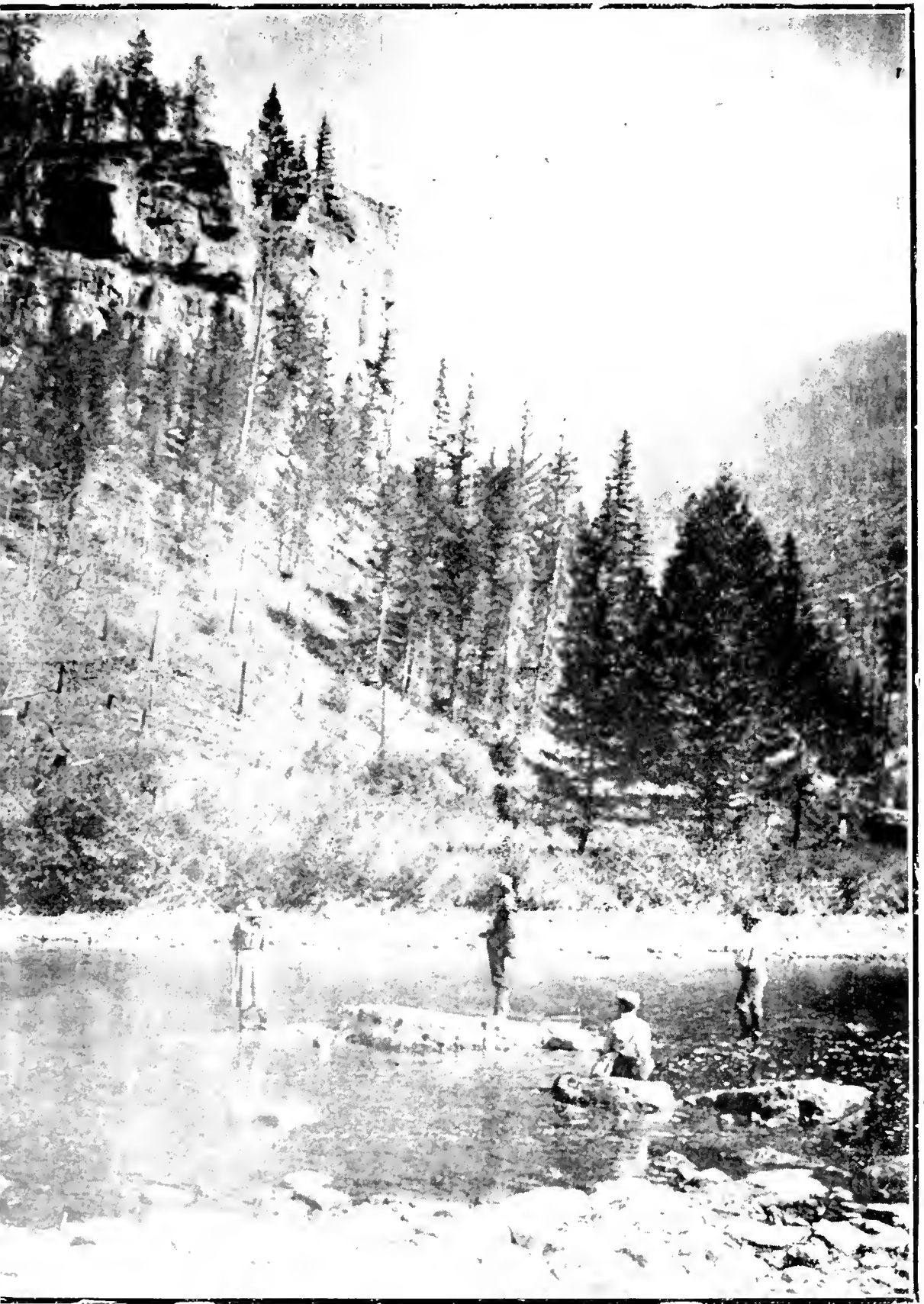
#### GAME SHOULD NOT BE EXHIBITED IN SHOPS.

It is the custom of many city hunters to bring in their large game whole and send elk and deer to the butcher shops to be skinned and cut up. Of course this is a right which all hunters have, if they do not know how to skin and divide the game they kill, but the action is often seized on by the meat dealers as an excuse for exhibiting whole game animals in front of their places of business—thus conveying to the passer-by and strangers the idea that game meat is for sale, resulting in many baseless reports to this department of violations of the law. I would recommend the passage of an act forbidding the display of game animals on the open market.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AMENDMENTS OF FISHING LAWS.

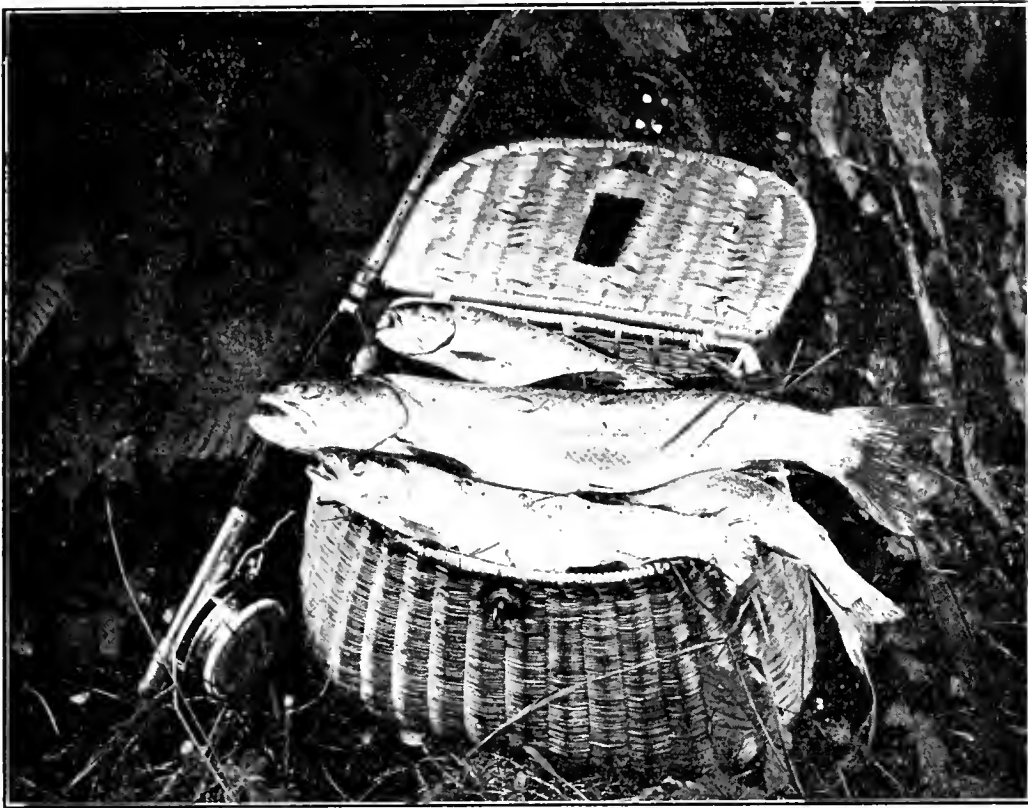
There is a provision concerning fishing which is the law in many states and which I believe to be a wise provisions—one which should be enacted as a part of our statutes. Just prior to the spawning season, all our game fish work up stream and thousands, aye in some instances millions, of fish congregate at the foot of dams. Where, as in Montana, fishing is permitted close to dams the hungry trout, grayling or whitefish fall easy prey to the angler. In Oregon, for instance, no fishing is permitted within three hundred feet below a dam. I believe this provision should be enacted as a part of our fishing laws. I also believe that the custom of fishing in the winter through ice should be prohibited as by this practice our largest trout are destroyed without affording the pleasure that by right belongs to the sportsman who lands one of these splendid specimen after a hard fight in open water. On account of the needless waste of our game fish by some campers, I would recommend a limit of twenty-five pounds of trout per day to the fisherman, with a total of fifty pounds to be the limit in possession of a fisherman at any one time and all trout caught under six inches to be returned to the water.

Then there are two other evils which destroy more fish yearly than all the fishermen in the state. I refer to cyanide of potassium and open irrigating ditches. Of course the



A DAY IN JUNE.





A Well Filled Creel.

mining interests require the use of cyanide, but this interest would not be jeopardized to compel all who use this deadly poison to prevent the washings from the tanks being carried into streams.

Although hundreds of protests are received annually by this department against the needless loss of fish through irrigating ditches, yet as the laws now stand, there is no remedy for this slaughter. The only redress possible is to refuse to stock streams which are tapped by irrigating ditches. Many ranchmen are now favorably disposed to the use of paddle wheels or screens for the headgates of ditches and I would suggest the consideration of this remedy by the Twelfth Assembly.

#### EFFECT OF FOREST FIRES ON GAME AND FISH.

During the past summer and fall, Montana was subjected to a series of destructive forest fires, the most serious of these being in the western part of the state, extending from the Canadian border to the Idaho line. Under the present law all deputy game and fish wardens are ex-officio fire wardens. From commendatory reports received from officers of the forestry department I am lead to believe that this department,

through the deputies in whose districts fires existed, rendered valuable assistance in fire fighting. As to the loss of timber on government, state and private lands, the report will not touch, and only in a general way upon the loss of game and fish entailed by the fires in the different districts. It must be readily understood that data upon this subject is at best but approximate.

In District No. 1, comprising Lincoln and Flathead Counties, there were no less than one hundred fires. In this district there are four National Forest Reserves with three Forest Supervisors, three Assistant Supervisors and scores of Rangers and the entire force has been busily engaged since the fire season closed early in September in examining conditions in the burned districts and preparing reports. It is largely due to data furnished by these officers that I am able to state the approximate loss of game in this districts. In not all instances where these conflagrations occurred, was there a loss of game.

On August 10th fire started on the Upper Stillwater River. On the 19th, 20th and 21st it was fanned by a high wind and was carried with such speed that it destroyed the camp of the fire fighters who lost their provisions, bedding and clothing. This fire burned over about one township and was one of the most destructive in the district to the game. As near as can be estimated, thirty deer were burned there.

The next fire in point of loss of game in Flathead County was a fire on the North Fork of Flathead River in the Glacier National Park, where the loss of deer is estimated at twenty-five. The area burned over would probably cover two townships.

In Flathead County, the estimated loss of deer is placed at seventy, and there is known to have been four bears burned. There was considerable loss in game birds which is impossible to estimate.

In District No. 2, embracing a small portion of Missoula and the northern part of Powell Counties, the loss of game and fish by fire was inconsiderable. It is supposed that a few deer and elk perished in the flames on the upper South Fork of the Flathead River.

In District No. 3, comprised of the western portion of Missoula County and all of Sanders County, there were many fires. Commencing at the western line of the state, four miles

west of Heron, there was one conflagration that burned over eighty thousand acres of timber. This region abounds in deer. On Bull River fifty blacktail deer were found dead in one bunch. On Trout and Beaver Creeks, a few burned carcasses of deer were found and on Martin Creek two elk are known to have perished. The streams of Trout Creek, Bull River and Beaver Creek ran hot during the fire, thus killing all the fish of these streams. The loss of grouse, fool hens and pheasants in this district was great. Their burned bodies were seen in rows along the path of the fire.

On White Pine Creek and Thompson River the fire was fierce and destructive, but not as severe as on Bull River, Trout and Beaver Creeks. Here the loss of human lives was four.

From Taft, east on the Coeur d'Alene Branch of the Northern Pacific Railway and main branch of the Milwaukee Railway, there was great destruction of deer, also grouse, fool hens and pheasants. The area of this fire was about four hundred and fifty thousand acres. The St. Regis River and Fish Creek, the two largest streams in this section, also ran hot, destroying all fish. The loss of human life is known to have been seventy-two persons in this section.

On what was formerly a portion of the Flathead Indian Reservation, there were destructive forest fires, but as far as known no loss of game animals or birds.

In District No. 5, embracing portions of Chouteau and Cascade Counties, there were several fierce fires, but no damage done to game or fishing streams, which is remarkable, as the area burned was twenty-five miles long and from fifty yards to five miles wide. This fire was handled by a large force of men and burned for eleven days.

While some fires raged in other districts, there was no loss of game or fish, further than above stated.

#### FISH HATCHERIES.

The State Fish Hatchery, which is established at Anaconda, has been in operation three seasons, under the supervision of Mr. C. F. Healea. The output from this hatchery is making a noticeable increase of the amount of fish in Montana streams. The United States Hatchery at Bozeman, which has been in operation several years, first came to the aid of the fishermen in Montana by supplying fry for the depleted



One of the Lakes Where Fry Have Been Planted.



streams. From the benefits thus received, an impetus was given to the establishment of the State Hatchery.

Many hatcheries, maintained by private citizens or clubs, have also aided in restocking our streams, most prominent among these being the one at Columbia Gardens, Butte, maintained and operated by the Butte Anglers' Club.

Particular attention is directed to report received from Mr. Healea, on transplanting grayling from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains to the western slope. This is the first experiment along these lines so far as information has come to this department.

In a recent report dated November 19th, Superintendent Healea says:

"The spawning, hatching and planting of fish by the State Hatchery for the year 1910 has been most successful. The plant exceeds in numbers that of any former year. We are also beginning to note results of the plantings of former years.

"**The Eastern Brook Trout**, the eggs of which were shipped from Rhode Island, are making an exceptional showing. Those in ponds at the Hatchery are now spawning and they will not be two years old until next February. We expect to get about one million eggs from them this year and many more next year. Those planted at our spawn collecting station at Georgetown Lake are coming to the spawning beds in large numbers, and reports from other localities stocked show similar results. These fish measure from six to twelve inches in length and are proving to be one of the very best fish to plant in our streams.

"**Black Spotted Trout.** Our plant of black spotted trout fry this year exceeds that of former years by about one million. It is more difficult to note results of plants of this species as they are found naturally in most of the streams of the state.

"**Lake Superior Whitefish.** This fish is being planted in the larger lakes of the state, mostly in Flathead Lake. It is yet too early to judge the results, but there seems to be no reason why this lake alone in a few more years should not supply the entire state with food fish.

"**Rainbow and Steelhead Trout.** These fish are being planted in isolated reservoirs only.

“The Montana Grayling were transplanted to Georgetown Lake in April, 1909, and are being taken on a fly as much as eleven inches long. In the season just past we have distributed this fish as far west as the Bitter Root River, north to the Flathead River, and east to the Yellowstone River. From reports, these plants have proven successful and we expect to continue the distribution to all parts of the state.”

## WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

1909-1910.

The records of this office show that 35 arrests have been made between December 1, 1908 and May 31, 1909, on complaints as follows:

Killing grouse out of season .....	3
Hunting without license .....	6
Dumping sawdust in stream .....	1
Loaning license .....	3
Seining fish .....	7
Killing deer out of season .....	5
Killing elk out of season .....	4
Killing antelope out of season .....	1
Killing goats out of season .....	2
Dynamiting fish .....	1
Fishing without license .....	2
	35

The above complaints were instituted in the following named counties:

Fergus .....	3
Flathead .....	6
Park .....	4
Lewis and Clark .....	2
Silver Bow .....	1
Sanders .....	1
Yellowstone .....	2
Jefferson .....	2
Gallatin .....	2
Missoula .....	5
Powell .....	1
Granite .....	2
Valley .....	2
Meagher .....	2
	35

These cases were disposed of as follows:

Convictions .....	25
Bound over .....	3
Bound over and pending .....	1
Acquittals .....	4
Dismissals .....	2
	35

Fines imposed in above cases, \$1,060.00.

The records of this office show that 58 arrests have been made between June 1, 1909 and November 30, 1909, on complaints as follows:

Hunting without license .....	9
Killing deer out of season .....	4
Killing moose .....	4
Killing more than one goat .....	1
Killing antelope .....	2
Killing grouse out of season .....	5
Killing sage hens out of season .....	1
Killing song birds .....	1
Fishing on license of another .....	1
Fishing without license .....	21
Selling trout .....	3
Spearing fish .....	1
Seining fish .....	2
Trapping fish .....	3
	<hr/>
	58

The above complaints were instituted in the following named counties:

Park .....	1
Fergus .....	9
Missoula .....	5
Lewis and Clark .....	8
Flathead .....	7
Beaverhead .....	3
Chouteau .....	5
Custer .....	1
Deer Lodge .....	4
Ravalli .....	1
Carbon .....	4
Valley .....	1
Gallatin .....	2
Silver Bow .....	2
Sweet Grass .....	4
Meagher .....	1
	<hr/>
	58

These cases were disposed of as follows:

Convictions .....	49
Dismissals .....	4
Bound over .....	5
	<hr/>
	58

Fines imposed in above cases, \$2,137.50.

The records of this office show that 72 arrests have been made between December 1, 1909 and May 31, 1910, on complaints as follows:

Hunting without license .....	18
Killing elk out of season .....	1
Killing deer out of season .....	5
Killing ducks out of season .....	2
Killing prairie chickens out of season ....	1
Killing sage hens out of season .....	1
Killing beaver .....	3
Killing song birds .....	1
Fishing without residence license .....	5
Fishing without alien license .....	12
Seining fish .....	1
Trapping fish .....	1
Dumping saw-dust in streams .....	1
Practicing taxidermy without license ....	1
Selling elk heads .....	19
	—
	72

The above complaints were instituted in the following named counties:

Park .....	21
Lincoln .....	4
Deer Lodge .....	1
Fergus .....	2
Cascade .....	1
Gallatin .....	10
Ravalli .....	8
Powell .....	4
Carbon .....	2
Flathead .....	1
Rosebud .....	7
Custer .....	2
Lewis and Clark .....	3
Silver Bow .....	1
Beaverhead .....	1
Yellowstone .....	1
Teton .....	1
Meagher .....	2
	—
	72

These cases were disposed of as follows:

Convictions .....	62
Dismissals and acquittals .....	9
Bound over and pending .....	1
	—
	72

Fines imposed in above cases, \$2,380.00.

The records of this office show that 62 arrests have been made between June 1, 1910 and November 30, 1910, on complaints as follows:

Hunting without license .....	12
Killing deer out of season .....	2
Killing elk out of season .....	1
Killing grouse out of season .....	7
Killing prairie chickens out of season .....	5
Killing sage hens out of season .....	1
Killing ducks out of season .....	3
Killing moose .....	2
Killing antelope .....	2
Serving antelope .....	1
Fishing without license .....	22
Fishing with grab-hooks .....	1
Trapping fish .....	2
Dumping saw-dust in stream .....	1
	<hr/>
	62

The above complaints were instituted in the following named counties:

Cascade .....	5
Meagher .....	1
Missoula .....	4
Jefferson .....	5
Flathead .....	7
Beaverhead .....	3
Lincoln .....	3
Sanders .....	3
Park .....	2
Broadwater .....	1
Fergus .....	7
Rosebud .....	3
Gallatin .....	6
Carbon .....	2
Yellowstone .....	3
Teton .....	1
Silver Bow .....	1
Lewis and Clark .....	2
Powell .....	2
Deer Lodge .....	1
	<hr/>
	62

These cases were disposed of as follows:

Convictions .....	53
Dismissals .....	5
Bound over to District Court .....	4
	62

Fines imposed in above cases, \$2,190.00.

#### Licenses and Permits Issued During 1909.

Resident Citizen Hunting and Fishing Licenses .....	44,815
General Non-resident Citizen Hunting and Fishing Licenses .....	89
Limited Non-resident Citizen Hunting and Fishing Licenses .....	23
Non-resident Citizen Fishing Licenses .....	1,202
General Alien Hunting Licenses .....	3
Limited Alien Hunting Licenses .....	24
Alien Fishing Licenses .....	126
Guides' Licenses .....	40
Taxidermists' Licenses .....	22
Shipping permits .....	445

#### Licenses and Permits Issued During 1910.

(Records November 30th).

Resident Citizen Hunting and Fishing Licenses .....	48,565
General Non-resident Citizen Hunting and Fishing Licenses .....	85
Limited Non-resident Citizen Hunting and Fishing Licenses .....	10
Non-resident Citizen Fishing Licences .....	1,782
General Alien Hunting Licenses .....	2
Limited Alien Hunting Licenses .....	9
Alien Fishing Licenses .....	146
Guides' Licenses .....	38
Taxidermists' Licenses .....	24
Shipping Permits .....	436

## RECEIPTS.

1909.

Justices of the Peace for licenses issued .....	\$18,444.80
Game Warden and deputies for licenses issued .....	*26,844.58
Shipping permits .....	227.50
Guides' Licenses .....	400.00
Fines paid in .....	2,188.55

## RECEIPTS.

1910.

(Records of November 30th).

Justices of the Peace for licenses issued .....	\$17,029.67
Game Warden and deputies for licenses issued .....	*31,496.55
Shipping Permits .....	218.00
Guide Licenses .....	380.00
Confiscations .....	\$ 175.35
Fines paid in .....	3,976.95
	} 4,152.30

\*Salaried deputies receive no commission on licenses issued by them.

## Licenses.

Resident Citizen Hunting and Fishing License .....	\$ 1.00
General Non-resident Citizen Hunting and Fishing License .....	25.00
General Non-resident Citizen Hunting and Fishing License .....	10.00
Non-resident Citizen Fishing License .....	1.00
General Alien Hunting License .....	25.00
Limited Alien Hunting License .....	10.00
Alien Fishing License .....	5.00
Guide License .....	10.00
Taxidermist License .....	No charge
Shipping Permit .....	.50



**STATE OFFICIALS.**

(For information respecting the game laws in States and Territories which have no State wardens address as follows: Alaska—Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Arkansas—Secretary of State, Little Rock; Florida—Chas. G. Megargee, Umatilla, Lake County; Georgia—C. L. Davis, Warm Springs; Hawaii—Wm. Alanson Bryan, Bishop Museum, Honolulu; Kentucky—E. H. Nobbe, 506 20th street, Louisville; Mississippi—Miles Carroll, Yazo City; Nevada—Secretary of State, Carson City; Virginia—L. T. Christian, 1012, East Broad street, Richmond.

The game laws are published in pamphlet form in all States except Georgia and Hawaii.)

**Alabama.**

State Game and Fish Commissioner. Office established February 19, 1907; term four years.

John H. Wallace, Jr., Montgomery (term expires January, 1913.)

Publications: Game Laws; Biennial Reports—last report 1908.

**Alaska.**

Game Warden. Office established May 11, 1908; appropriate first available July 1, 1909; term, pleasure of governor.

P. F. Vian, Kenai; John J. King, Dutton; Christopher C. Shea, Seward; A. R. Garner, Circle City.

**Arizona.**

Fish and Game Commissioners. Commission established 1887; term, two years.

Theo. T. Swift, Saqord.

Secretary, W. L. Pinney, Phoenix.

John G. Verkamp, Flagstaff. All terms expire April 1, 1911.

Publications: Game Laws.

**California.**

Board of Fish and Game Commissioners. Board of Fish Commissioners established April 2, 1870; jurisdiction extended to game 1878; title changed 1909; term, pleasure of governor.

President, George Stone, 200 Cherry street, San Francisco.

W. F. Van Sicklen, 1531 Central avenue, Alameda.

M. J. Connell, 405 South Hill street, Los Angeles.

Chief Deputy, Charles A. Vogelsang, Merchants' Exchange Building, San Francisco.

Publications: Fish and Game Laws; Biennial Reports—last report, 1908.

#### Colorado.

State Game and Fish Commissioner. Office of State Fish Commissioner established March 10, 1877; jurisdiction extended to game, 1891. Present office established April 27, 1899; term, two years.

Thomas J. Holland, Room 4, Capitol Building, Denver (term expires April 1, 1911).

Deputy State Game and Fish Commissioner, James A. Shinn, Denver (term expires April 1, 1911).

Publications: Game and Fish Laws; Biennial Report—last report, 1908.

#### Connecticut.

Commission of Fisheries and Game. Appointment of Commissioners on Fisheries first authorized in 1867. Jurisdiction extended to game, with establishment of present Commission, April 30, 1895; term, two years.

President, George T. Mathewson, Thompsonville.  
Secretary, E. Hart Geer, Hadlyme.

E. Hart Fenn, Wethersfield. All terms expire July 1, 1911.

Office of the Commission, Room 66, State Capitol, Hartford.

Publications: Fish and Game Laws; Biennial Reports—last report, 1908.

#### Delaware.

Delaware Game Protective Association. Incorporated March 28, 1879.

President, A. D. Poole, corner Seventh and West streets, Wilmington.

Publications: Game Laws.

#### District of Columbia.

Metropolitan Police.

Superintendent, Major Richard Sylvester, Washington.

Harbor Master, Lieut. J. R. Sutton, Washington.

#### Idaho.

Fish and Game Warden. Office established March 13, 1899; term, two years.

Wm. N. Stephens, Boise (term expires March, 1911).

Chief Deputy, B. T. Livingston, Boise (until successor si appointed).

Publications: Fish and Game Laws; Biennial Reports—last report, 1908.

#### **Illinois.**

State Game Commissioner. Office established April 24, 1899; term, that of Governor, four years.

Dr. John A. Wheeler, Springfield (term expires January, 1913).

Publications: Game Laws.

#### **Indiana.**

Commissioner of Fisheries and Game. Office of Commissioner of Fisheries established in 1881; jurisdiction extended to game and birds, and present office established February 13, 1899; term, four years.

Z. T. Sweeney, Columbus (term expires May 3, 1911).

Chief Deputy, E. E. Earle, Room 119, State House, Indianapolis.

Publications: Fish and Game Laws; Biennial Reports—last report, 1908.

#### **Iowa.**

State Fish and Game Warden. Office established October 1, 1897; term, three years.

G. A. Lincoln, 234 Granby Block, Cedar Rapids (term expires March 31, 1910).

Publications: Fish and Game Laws; Biennial Reports—last report, 1908.

#### **Kansas.**

State Fish and Game Warden. Office of Commissioner of Fisheries established 1877. Present office established July 1, 1905; term, four years.

Col. T. B. Murtlock, Eldorado (term expires June 30, 1913).

Publications: Fish and Game Laws.

#### **Louisiana.**

Board of Commissioners for the Protection of Birds, Game, and Fish. Established July 9, 1908; term, four years.

President, Frank M. Miller, 605 Maison Blanche Building, New Orleans.

Dr. Oscar Dowling, Shreveport.

James B. Tucker, Natchitoches. All terms expire 1912.

Office of the Board, 605 Maison Blanche Building, New Orleans.

Publications: Fish and Game Laws.

#### Maine.

Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game. Appointment of Commissioners of Fisheries authorized February 21, 1878; jurisdiction extended to game 1880. Present Commission established March 8, 1899; term, three years.

Chairman, L. T. Carleton, Augusta (term expires July 1, 1910).

J. W. Brackett, Phillips (term expires January 25, 1911).

Edgar E. Ring, Orono (term expires July 25, 1909).

Publications: Fish and Game Laws; Biennial Reports—last report, 1908.

#### Maryland.

Game Warden. Office established April 4, 1896; reorganized April 10, 1904; term, two years.

Horace F. Harmonson, Atlantic Hotel, Berlin (term expires April, 1910).

Publications: Game and Fish Laws; Bulletins; Reports.

Board of Special (Ducking) Police. Established 1872; reorganized 1880; term, two years.

Frederick C. Lawder, Havre de Grace, Harford County.

George J. Schirling, Perryman, Harford County.

William Heverin, Charlestown, Cecil County.

Richard Rickard, North East, Cecil County. All terms expire May, 1910.

Special Policeman (for protection of wild fowl on Elk and Bohemia rivers).

Office established 1884; term, two years.

John Clay, Elkton, Cecil County (term expires May, 1910).

#### Massachusetts.

Commissioners of Fisheries and Game. Organized 1865; jurisdiction extended to game 1886; term, five years.

Chairman, Dr. George W. Field, State House, Boston (term expires December 28, 1909).

Superintendent of Hatcheries, John W. Delano, Marion (term expires December, 1910).

George H. Garfield, Brockton (term expires 1913).

Office of the Commission, Room 138, State House, Boston.

Publications: Fish and Game Laws; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

#### Michigan.

Game, Fish and Forestry Department. Established as a Game and Fish Warden Department, March 15, 1887; reorganized, 1907; term, four years.

Warden, Charles S. Pierce, Lansing (term expires 1911).

Chief Deputy, Charles N. Smith, Petoskey (term expires 1911).

Publications: Biennial Reports—last report, 1908.

#### Minnesota.

Board of Game and Fish Commissioners. Appointment of Commissioners of Fisheries originally authorized March 5, 1874. Office of [State] Game Warden created March 8, 1887; term, four years. Present Board established April 20, 1891; term, six years; reorganized 1901; term now, four years.

President, O. J. Johnson, Glenwood (term expires 1913).

First Vice President, John H. Grill, Sherburn (term expires 1910).

Second Vice President, J. A. Wessel, Crookston (term expires 1912).

Secretary, Robert Hannah, Fergus Falls (term expires 1911).

Executive Agent, Carlos Avery, St. Paul (term expires 1910).

Superintendent of Fisheries, S. F. Fullerton, St. Paul.

Office of the Board, State Capitol, St. Paul.

Publications: Game and Fish Laws; Biennial Reports—last report, 1908.

#### Missouri.

Game and Fish Commissioner. Office of Game and Fish Warden established April 8, 1895; reorganized June 17, 1905; term, two years. Present office established August 16, 1909; term, four years.

Jesse A. Tolerton, Branson (term expires August 16, 1913).

Publications: Game and Fish Laws; Annual Reports—last report, 1907.

#### Montana.

State Game and Fish Warden. Board of Game and Fish Commissioners established March 14, 1895; term, three years. Replaced by present office March 18, 1901; term, four years.

Henry Avare, Helena (term expires March, 1913).

E. P. Mathewson, Anaconda, Chairman.

George E. Doll, Pleasant Valley, Secretary.

Henry Avare, State Game Warden, Helena, Member ex-officio.

C. F. Healea, Superintendent State Fish Hatchery, Anaconda.  
Publications: Game and Fish Laws; Biennial Reports—last report, 1906.

#### Nebraska.

Game and Fish Commission. Established July 1, 1901; term, two years.

Commissioner, Gov. Ashton C. Shallenberger, Lincoln (term expires January 1, 1911).

Chief Deputy, Dan Gellus, Lincoln (term expires July 1, 1911).

Publications: Game and Fish Laws; Biennial Reports—last report, 1908.

#### New Hampshire.

Board of Fish and Game Commissioners. Originally established as a Fish Commission June 30, 1865. Present Board established 1878; term, five years.

Chairman, Nathaniel Wentworth, Hudson (term expires 1912).

Financial Agent and Secretary, Charles B. Clarke, Concord (term expires February 11, 1911).

Frank P. Brown, Whitefield (term expires June 14, 1913).

Publications: Fish and Game Laws; Biennial Reports—last report, 1908.

#### New Jersey.

Board of Fish and Game Commissioners. Appointment of Commissioners of Fisheries first authorized March 17, 1870; jurisdiction extended to game, 1894. Board of Fish and Game Commissioners established March 22, 1895; term, now four years.

President, B. C. Kuser, Trenton (term expires 1911).

Treasurer, Wm. A. Logue, Bridgeton (term expires 1912).

Percival Chrystie, High Bridge (term expires 1910).

Ernest Napier, East Orange (term expires 1913).

Secretary, Walter H. Fell, Trenton.

Fish and Game Protector, James M. Stratton, North Long Branch.

Publications: Fish and Game Laws; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

**New Mexico.**

Game and Fish Warden. Office established March 12, 1903; term, two years.

Thomas P. Gable, Santa Fe (term expires April 1, 1911).

Publications: Fish and Game Laws, in English and Spanish.

**New York.**

Forest, Fish and Game Commission. Originally established as a Commission of Fisheries in 1868. Office of Chief Game and Fish Protector created in 1888. Present commission established in 1895 and reorganized March 12, 1901; term, four years.

Commissioner, James S. Whipple, Albany (term expires April 15, 1912).

Deputy Commissioner, J. Duncan Lawrence, Bloomville (to serve with commissioner).

Secretary, John D. Whish, Albany (until successor is appointed).

Chief Game Protector, John B. Burnham, Essex (until successor is appointed).

Office of the Commission, The Capitol, Albany.

Publications: Forest, Fish, and Game Laws; maps; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

**North Carolina.**

Audubon Society of North Carolina. Organized March 11, 1902; incorporated March 6, 1903.

President, Dr. R. H. Lewis, Raleigh.

Secretary, T. Gilbert Pearson, Greensboro.

Publications: State Game Law; circulars; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

**North Dakota.**

Game and Fish Board of Control. Established April 1, 1909; terms, two and four years.

President, Herman Winterer, Valley City (term expires April 1, 1913).

Vice President, J. L. Killion, Towner (term expires April 1, 1911).

Secretary, D. I. Armstrong, Willow City (term expires April 1, 1911).

J. B. Eaton, Fargo (term expires April 1, 1913).

Thomas Griffiths, Grand Forks (term expires April 1, 1911).

District Game Warden. Office originally established as State

Game Warden in 1895; changed to District Game Warden in 1903; term, two years.

District No. 1 (northern). W. N. Smith, Grafton (term expires April 1, 1911).

District No. 2 (southern). Olaf Bjorke, Abercrombie (term expires April 1, 1911).

Publications: Game and Fish Laws; Biennial Reports—last report, 1908.

### Ohio.

Commissioners of Game and Fish. Appointment of Commissioners of Fisheries first authorized May 3, 1873; jurisdiction extended to game with establishment of present Commission of five members May 17, 1886; term, five years.

President, Paul North, Cleveland (term expires May 17, 1913).

Dr. D. W. Greene, Dayton (term expires May 17, 1912).

Thomas B. Paxton, Cincinnati (term expires May 17, 1910).

Geo. W. McCook, Steubenville (term expires May 17, 1914).

J. F. Rankin, South Charleston (term expires May 17, 1911).

Secretary, George C. Blankner, Columbus (term expires at pleasure of Commission).

Chief Warden, Gen. John C. Speaks, Columbus (term expires May 1, 1911).

Office of the Commission, Columbus.

Publications: Fish and Game Laws; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

### Oklahoma.

State Game and Fish Warden. Office established March 10, 1899; term, four years.

Jude Askew, Chickasha (term expires January 1, 1911).

Publications: Reports—last report, 1908.

### Oregon.

Game and Forestry Warden. Office of Game and Fish Protector established in 1893; term, two years. Present office established February 18, 1899; term, four years.

R. O. Stevenson, Forest Grove (term expires \$1909).

Publications: Game Laws; Biennial Reports—last report, 1908.

### Pennsylvania.

Board of Game Commissioners. Board established 1895; term, three years.



President, James H. Worden, Harrisburg (term expires 1912).

C. K. Sober, Lewisburg (term expires November 17, 1911).

Wm. Heyward Myers, Williamsport (term expires 1912).

Dr. Charles B. Penrose, 1720 Spruce stree, Philadelphia (term expires 1911).

John M. Phillips, 2227 Jane street, Pittsburg (term expires November 17, 1911).

Arthur Chapman, Doylestown (term expires 1911).

Secretary, Dr. Joseph Kalbfus, Harrisburg.

Office of the Board, The Capitol, Harrisburg.

Publications: Digest of Game and Fish Laws; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

#### **Rhode Island.**

Commissioners of Birds. Commission established June, 1899; term, three years.

Chairman, Charles H. Remington, 216 Waterman avenue, East Providence.

W. Gordon Reed, 2d, Cowesset.

Dr. E. R. Lewis, Westerly.

William H. Thayer, Bristol.

A. O'D. Taylor, 11 Francis street, Newoort.

All terms expire January 1, 1911.

Publications: Abstract of Game Laws; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

#### **South Carolina.**

Audubon Society of South Carolina. Incorporated February 19, 1907.

President, B. F. Taylor, Columbia.

Secretary, James Henry Rice, Jr., 336 Pine street, Spartanburg.

Publications: State Game Laws; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

#### **South Dakota.**

State Game Warden. Office established July 1, 1909; term, two years.

W. F. Bancroft, Watertown (term expires July 1, 1911).

#### **Tennessee.**

State Warden of Game, Fish, and Forestry. Office of State Warden established April 11, 1903; Department of Game, Fish, and Forestry established April 15, 1905; term, eight years.

Joseph H. Acklin, Nashville (term expires April 17, 1913).

Publications: Game, Fish and Forestry Laws, and Reports—last report, 1908.

#### Texas.

Game, Fish, and Oyster Commissioner. Office of Fish and Oyster Commissioner established 1895; jurisdiction extended to game 1907.

R. H. Wood, Rockport.

Chief Deputy, R. W. Lorance, Austin.

Office of the Game Commissioner, Austin.

#### Utah.

State Fish and Game Commissioner. Office of State Fish and Game Warden established 1897; term, two years. Present office established March 9, 1899; term, two years.

Fred W. Chambers, Salt Lake City (term expires April 5, 1911).

Publications: Fish and Game Laws; Biennial Reports—last report, 1908.

#### Vermont.

Fish and Game Commissioner. Fish Commission established 1867; reorganized as a Fish and Game Commission November 22, 1892. Present office established December 7, 1904; term, two years.

Henry G. Thomas, Stowe (term expires November 30, 1910).

Publications: Fish and Game Laws; Biennial Reports—last report, 1908.

#### Washington.

State Fish Commissioner and Game Warden. Office of Game Warden established February 6 1890; term, four years. Present office established March 13, 1899; term, four years.

John L. Riseland, Bellingham (term expires April 1, 1911).

Chief Deputy State Game Warden, R. C. Beebe, Bellingham.

Publications: Fish, Oyster, and Game Laws; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

#### West Virginia.

Forest, Game and Fish Warden. Office of Game and Fish Warden established May 18, 1897; reorganized, 1909; term, four years.

J. A. Viquesney, Belington (term expires April, 1913.)

Publications: Game and Fish Laws; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

**Wisconsin.**

State Warden. Office established May 5, 1891; term, two years.

Captain George W. Rickeman, Madison (term expires June, 1911).

Publications: Fish and Game Laws.

**Wyoming.**

State Game Warden. Office of Fish Commissioner established 1879; jurisdiction extended to game, 1895. Present office established February 15, 1899; term, four years.

D. C. Nowlin, Lander (term expires February 20, 1911).

Publications: Game and Fish Laws; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

**CANADA.****Alberta.**

Department of Agriculture. Office of Chief Game Guardian established 1905.

Minister, W. T. Finlay, Edmonton.

Chief Game Guardian, Benjamin Lawton, Edmonton.

Publications: Game Laws; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

**British Columbia.**

Provincial Game and Forest Warden. Office established 1905.

A. Bryan Williams, Fairfield Building, Vancouver.

Publications: Game Laws; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

**Manitoba.**

Department of Agriculture and Immigration. Office of Chief Game Guardian established August, 1898.

Minister, R. P. Roblin, Winnipeg.

Chief Game Guardian, Charles Barber, Winnipeg.

Publications: Game Protection Act; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

**New Brunswick.**

Crown Land Department. Office of Chief Game Commissioner established 1878; title changed to Chief Wardens, 1909.

Surveyor General and Chief Ranger, W. C. H. Grimmer, St. Stephen.

Deputy Surveyor General, T. G. Loggie, Fredericton.

Chief Fishery, Game, and Fire Wardens:

District No. 1, Dennis Doyle, Newcastle.

District No. 2, A. E. O'Leary, Richibucto.

District No. 3, W. J. Dean, Musquash.

District No. 4, John McGibbon, St. Stephen.

Overseer of Fisheries, C. U. McCulley, Chatham.

Publications: Game Laws; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

#### **Newfoundland.**

Department of Marine and Fisheries. Established March 10, 1898.

Game Preservation and Inland Fisheries Board (15 members) authorized May 10, 1906; organized 1909.

Minister, A. W. Piccott, St. Johns.

Deputy Minister, A. C. Goodridge, St. Johns.

Secretary of Fisheries Board, Judge D. W. Prowse, Box 1187, St. Johns.

President of Game Preservation Board, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Publications: Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

#### **Nova Scotia.**

Board of Game Commissioners. Established April 16, 1908. (Duties formerly exercised by Nova Scotia Game and Inland Fishery Protection Society.)

Chief Game Commissioner, J. A. Knight, St. Paul Building, Halifax.

Associate Commissioners, A. O. Pritchard, New Glasgow; C. R. Kelly, Yarmouth.

#### **Ontario.**

Department of Public Works—Game and Fisheries Branch. Office of Chief Game Warden established 1892; office of Superintendent of Game and Fisheries established 1907.

Minister, J. O. Reaume, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Superintendent of Game and Fisheries, E. Tinsley, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Publications: Game Laws; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

#### **Prince Edward Island.**

Game Inspector. Office established April 21, 1906; term, pleasure of Lieutenant Governor in Council.

E. T. Carbonell, Box 85, Charlottetown.

Publications: Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

**Quebec.**

Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries—Fisheries and Game Branch. Office of Game Superintendent established June 10, 1884; reorganized in 1897 and 1906.

Minister, Charles Devlin, Quebec.

Deputy Minister, J. Dufault, Quebec.

General Superintendent of Fisheries and Game, Hector Caron, Quebec.

Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries and Game, Eug. Hamel, Quebec.

General Inspector of Fisheries and Game, J. A. Belisle, Quebec.

Publications: Fish and Game Laws, in French and English; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

**Saskatchewan.**

Department of Agriculture. Office of Chief Game Guardian established 1905; term, pleasure of Commissioner of Agriculture.

Commissioner of Agriculture, W. R. Motherwell, Regina.

Deputy Commissioner, W. J. Rutherford, Regina.

Chief Game Guardian, T. N. Willing, Regina.

Publications: Annual Reports—last report, 1908.









# OR GAME

## CANADA 1910

31	Yukon	Sept. 1-Mar. 1.
32	Saskatchewan	Dec. 1-Dec. 15.
	Unorganized Ter.	Dec. 1-Apr. 1.
	Manitoba	Dec. 1-Dec. 15.

### Goat.

37	Montana	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
38	Idaho	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
39	Washington	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
40	Alaska	Apr. 1-Feb. 2.
41	British Columbia	Sept. 1-Dec. 16.
42	Yukon	Sept. 1-Mar. 1.
43	Alberta	Sept. 1-Oct. 15.
44	Unorganized Ter.	Dec. 1-Apr. 1.

### Sheep.

46	South Dakota	Nov. 1-Dec. 1.
47	Montana	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
48	Wyoming	Sept. 25-Dec. 1.
49	Idaho	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
50	Washington	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
51	Alaska	Aug. 20-Jan. 1.
52	British Columbia	Sept. 1-Nov. 15.
	Yukon	Sept. 1-Mar. 1.
	Alberta	Sept. 1-Oct. 15.
	Unorganized Ter.	Dec. 1-Apr. 1.

### Bear.

53	Louisiana	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
54	Pennsylvania	Oct. 1-Jan. 1.
55	Michigan	Nov. 1-Apr. 1.
56	Mississippi	Nov. 15-Mar. 1.
57	Alaska	Oct. 1-July 2.
58	British Columbia	Sept. 1-July 15.
59	Quebec	Aug. 20-July 1.

Maryland	Sept. 1-Nov. 1.
District Columbia	Sept. 1-Feb. 1.
West Virginia	July 15-Dec. 20.

### Crane.

Nebraska	Sept. 15-Apr. 6.
North Dakota	Sept. 7-Dec. 16.
Colorado	Sept. 10-Apr. 16.
Oklahoma	Aug. 15-May 1.
Nevada	Sept. 15-Mar. 15.
Alberta	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Saskatchewan	Aug. 1-Jan. 1.
Yukon	Aug. 10-June 1.

### DAYS EXCEPTED.

All hunting prohibited on:

**SUNDAYS.**—In all States and Provinces east of the 105th meridian, except Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, South Dakota, Texas, Wisconsin and Quebec.

**MONDAYS.**—For waterfowl in Ohio, and locally in Maryland and North Carolina.

**TUESDAYS.**—For waterfowl on the Susquehanna Flats and certain rivers in Maryland.

**OTHER DAYS.**—For waterfowl locally in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina.

**ELECTION DAY.**—In Allegany, Baltimore, Cecil, Frederick and Harford counties, Maryland.

**DAYS WHEN SNOW IS ON THE GROUND.**—In New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia and Maryland.



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